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THE TEST IS COMING.

War or no war, we Americans are due for a test, a trial, a showdown. Probably it is high time for stock-taking. After more than a century of almost continuous material and national progress, we are entitled to a diagnosis. It is apparent that not a few of our foreign contemporaries believe that we are suffering from fatty degeneration of the mercenary heart.

Across the water, peoples and nations seem to have reached the conclusion that we the nationally unware, indifferent or callous to any kind of affront except a financial one. And we may as well admit that we have, right here at home, a considerable element that has no patriotic estimation of the American eagle, except as they see it embossed or printed on the national money.

The president, the secretaries of war and navy, the military and naval experts of the nation—the men whose business it is to study and understand conditions—are appealing to the country for reasonable preparation for defense. But there are two kinds of opposition: One from the peace-at-any-price people and the other and more formidable from those who believe they would have to pay heavier taxes than they are paying now. The latter is dollar opposition.

Just how far these kinds of Americanism extend will, in all probability, be discovered in the next few months. We have a lot of vociferous jingoes and we have a surprising number of pining pacifists, who have not failed to make themselves heard. This country has always had a superfluity of extremists at both limits of every national question.

But every crucial issue, every vital crisis, every history-making step met and taken by the United States, has been on the volition and by the dynamic patriotism of the usually silent and indomitable majority. There are indications that the spirit of 1776 is neither dead nor languishing. The American press, almost without exception, is giving fine emphasis to a calm and deliberate sort of martial patriotism that refuses to be confused by race prejudice, by political motives or by mercenary cravings.

Our composite citizenship, our system of democratic government, our teeming industrial power, our national ideals, our long-vaunted forwardness in the ranks of great nations, our courage, our resourcefulness, our very independence as a nation are now face to face with the test of patriotism. Not newspaper patriotism, or the blatant boast of spread-eagle oratory; not the patriotism of Fourth of July eloquence, or the blimpish fanfare of partisan campaigns—none of these will do now as either an expression or test of Americanism. We must have the "goods," the "real thing"—such is what the president is going to plead for in his speaking tour.

We have arrived at the "show-me" period in our national existence. We may have deluded ourselves with the vanity of our national youth. We may have been led far afield among the primrose promises of Bryan and others, who told us that we had an invincible citizen soldiery that would leap to arms overnight, any old night, and so our national vanity may have been flattered in those piping days of peace and God-bless-you.

As General Wood has demonstrated, as the men who have visited the war fronts of Europe have shown, we haven't any citizen soldiery and we haven't any arms to leap to. We haven't any army and not much of a navy. We have no great gun factories, no competent ship-building facilities and no organized or prepared plan of enlisting, clothing, arming, equipping or feeding an army and navy, should we need them in a hurry. We have no private manufacturing plants far enough away from the coasts to prevent quick capture should an invading force land upon our shores.

But, it is our belief and hope, we have that which will make all of these things possible. It is the very essence of our citizenship. It is the spirit of '76. Have we that spirit? The ques-

tion has not been imminent or impending for a half century. But it is asked now and will have to be answered soon. We are due for a national test.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPEAL.

President Wilson has decided to make a direct appeal to the people of the country for preparedness. He has found that the pacifist sentiment—which means peace-at-any-price—is stronger in the nation than he imagined possible, and that he is meeting with determined opposition, particularly in his own party. Therefore, he is about to start on a tour of certain sections of the country in the hope of arousing the interest of the nation so that congress may be compelled to take necessary action.

General Leonard Wood has outlined the situation clearly. The present war has demonstrated many things for the guidance of this nation, among them, that raw troops are hopeless when opposed to men trained and equipped for war, that the oceans are no longer safeguards against invasion, that a landing could easily be made on our shores of an army twice the size of any effective force we could muster to meet it, and that it might require a very long time to destroy it, if we should ever be so fortunate as to do so.

General Wood pointed out that when this war is over, the United States will have practically all of the gold of the world and that iron will be required to protect it, doubtless having in mind the famous conference between the Greek philosopher, Solon, and the Lydian king, Croesus. The king had taken the old philosopher through the Lydian treasure house and showed him the piles of gold there; Solon said: "Some one with stronger iron than yours will come and take your gold." History made the prediction good.

On the advice of the best military experts of the nation, the president, realizing the dangers which are now confronting the nation, has had prepared for congress army and navy bills, the best he can hope to have passed but which fall far short of what he knows the country really needs. He, and every other man who has vision, sees the danger ahead on all sides of us, and wants to make some sort of preparation to avert disaster.

Congressman Claude Kitchin, of North Carolina, who is democratic floor leader, is opposed to the whole program and scents the idea that the nation is in the slightest danger. Congressman Hays, chairman of the house military committee, sees no reason for anything more than a slight increase in the national guard. Mr. Bryan, it is understood, is to follow on the track of the president and try to undo anything which the chief executive may hope to do toward arousing public sentiment in favor of preparedness.

The chief opposition to the president is in his own party, and if any sort of defense measure is passed it must be by republican votes unless the people of the country get behind him and proclaim preparedness, as a policy, in no uncertain tones.

POVERTY IS BLAMED.

Poverty is being blamed for much these days, and is blamable for much, but not for everything.

The state senate white slave committee of Illinois has just reported, after an investigation extending over two years, that poverty is the principal cause of girls going wrong, and beyond doubt the report has a basis of justice.

Major General Gorgas, who won undying fame by successfully fighting disease in the Panama canal zone, declared in an address before the Geographical society of Chicago, that disease can be eliminated entirely if poverty is first abolished.

Could two stronger indictments be possible than that prostitution and disease are chiefly the results of poverty.

The Illinois white slave committee gathered a vast mass of facts and alleged facts to buttress its conclusion. It found that a girl, in a large city, cannot live on an income of less than eight dollars a week, and that many of them in stores and factories get as low as two dollars a week and not many of them more than six dollars. They are confronted with the necessity of making more money, somehow, starving or committing suicide. Some of them become so undernourished that they have to go to the charity hospital, and some of them find a means of quitting the world by their own volition, but an enormous proportion of these girls who do not get wages enough to keep them from cold and hunger resort to another method of getting enough to keep alive.

Where there is undernourishment, lack of pure air and inability to keep off the chill of the cold weather, there is sure to be disease; such conditions breed disease. In his address, Major General Gorgas took for an illustration of his contention the Panama canal zone. Disease disappeared there when the government doubled the wages of the employees.

But the question arises, How is poverty to be eliminated?

Since the days when Plato wrote his "Republic," and later, when Sir Thomas Moore wrote his "Utopia," men of brain and heart have sought the secret of the elimination of poverty. Also, for thousands of years, men have sought to overcome the law of gravity and find perpetual motion. Neither has been discovered, though scores of theories have been advanced as discoveries of both.

Every new century has tried to have a land system that would give

"JUST YOU DARE LET THAT EGG GET COLD!"



everyone a chance to prosper. Under the various devices some have prospered and others have failed. Now the government, national and state, seems to be getting nearer to a solution by means of universal education and scientific supervision of the means of production, distribution and consumption.

Once give all of the people sufficient education, they will devise ways and means for the abolition of poverty and the consequent elimination of white slavery and of nine-tenths of disease—which does not mean that all immorality will be abolished or that there will be no more bad colds in the world.

ROOSEVELT HAS BOTH BLAME AND PRAISE TO GIVE GERMAN PEOPLE

(Continued From Page One.)

of business and political privilege." Mr. Roosevelt said, "California, under Governor Johnson, has tried to do justice to the railways as well as to exact justice from them. This effort has been partially nullified by the fact that in direct contravention of one of the main purposes which the United States constitution was designed to put into effect, we have permitted interstate commerce largely to pass under the control of the states instead of keeping it under the control of the nation. When, for instance, California, appreciating the fact that railroads cannot possibly be successfully operated unless they are allowed business opportunities which will enable them to make a reasonable profit, noted accordingly, the action was nullified by certain neighboring state commissions. California's experience has shown that it is impossible permanently to secure good results in dealing with the instrumentalities of interstate commerce, the railroads, by an interstate business, through the commissions of forty-eight different states, and that the only way is to have the whole business of interstate commerce and everything pertaining to it handled by the administrative officers at Washington.

National Corporation Law.
"I believe in a national incorporation law for corporations of any size engaged in interstate business."

One of the greatest drawbacks in dealing equitably with corporations is the determination of professional anti-trust men to punish the corporations for past abuses, the speaker said. He advocated laws for the benefit of farmers, workers and seamen, but asserted that if these laws make it impossible for the shipping interests, the great business interests concerned, to do business at a reasonable profit, they create a situation far more intolerable than that which they endeavor to remedy. No commerce commission or railway commission, he said, "is worth its salt unless it stands unflinchingly against any popular clamor which prevents the corporation from getting ample profits, exactly as it stands against the corporation which, having secured ample profits, fails to render proper service to the public, to do justice to its employees and to act honestly toward all men."

Discussing Germany, Colonel Roosevelt said:

"For the last eighteen months I have borne testimony with all my strength against Germany because of its cynical disregard of the obligations of international humanity; alike in its dealings with Belgium, in the outrages committed on non-combatants of other nationalities and in its assaults on our own people. It has been to our deep discredit as a nation that we have not actively and effectively interfered against the callous brutality. But, exactly as I hold it to be an abhorrent thing to show timidity or weakness in dealing with Germany, whose Germany is wrong—where she wrongs either ourselves or others—so I hold it an unexcusable foolish thing to refuse to pay heed to the German example where this example should be followed by other nations."

"Germany offers a striking example of national efficiency on a gigantic scale. Germany has been far in advance of us in securing industrial assurance, old age pensions and homes, a reasonable fair division of profits between employer and employee, and the like. She has also been far in advance of us in the way she has both controlled and encouraged industry. Above all, she has

been far in advance of us in securing national cohesion, in requiring both from the great employer and from the man who toils with his hands the fullest and most complete loyalty to the nation. She has not had to improvise methods of meeting crises in industry any more than of meeting crises in war. It would be well for our more business materially to ponder the fact that her success in peace has been due to her insistence upon the very qualities which have made her successful in war. The two movements have gone hand in hand. Either would have failed without the other.

Regulation of Business.

"The question of the regulation of business so as to promote prosperity and insure the just distribution of its blessings among employers and employees alike is a vital factor in Americanizing the immigrants. There is no doubt that hundreds of thousands flock to our shores with their imaginations inflamed for the freedom and justice they expect to find here. They give up their old homes and come here with high hopes of better living conditions and greater opportunities. The opportunities are undoubtedly here. But thousands of simple-minded folk from the villages of Europe do not know how to find them. They are herded into industrial communities, and either through the bad business conditions or through inhumanity and indifference they are forced to lead lives that disappoint every promise made to them by this nation. It is difficult to make good Americans of these people. The surest way to win them is to redeem the promises of America. Give them social and industrial justice. And this can be done only through the effective regulation of business."

"We should at once begin governmental encouragement and control of our munition plants. To make war on them is to make war on the United States; and those doing so should be treated accordingly and all who encourage them should be treated accordingly. The existing plants should be encouraged in every legitimate way, and provision made to encourage this continuance after the war. But it is most unfortunate that they are situated as near the seacoast. The establishment of munition plants further inland should be in every way encouraged and promoted. Pittsburgh is as far east as any plant should be by rights placed. This whole matter of providing and regulating the output of munitions is one in which Germany should especially stand as our model.

For adequate defense we need a big efficient navy, a small efficient army (one of a quarter of a million men which, relatively to the population of the nation is no larger than the police force of New York City) in the population of New York City and finally the most important of all, a system of universal military training in times of peace which shall be a basis for whatever service, military or civil, is needed in time of war.

"As regards the navy, the important point is to remember that it should be built up now and not ten years hence and not by a plan that will only find fruition ten years hence. Even five years hence may be too late.

"But I do not believe in a large regular army. The proposed continental army is an absurdity. If passed, it may for a year or two prove a particularly successful rival to the national guard and attract some young men. But serious-minded men who have their way to make in the world cannot and ought not to go into any such army, which proposes to penalize patriotism by making the patriotic man incur a heavy loss in time, or in money, or in business training, or in opportunity, or in all four, at the very period of his life when it is most essential that he should not be put at a disadvantage compared to his less patriotic and more selfish competitors and rivals. I believe that universal service would be in every way beneficial to the state and that it would be almost or quite as beneficial from the standpoint of those who consider the interest of the state in time of peace as from those who are interested in the welfare of the state in time of war."

"There should be military training, as part of a high school education, which should include all-round training for citizenship. This training should begin in the schools in serious fashion at the age of 14. Then between the ages of 18 and 21 there should be four or six months actual service in the field with the colors. The larger Americanism demands

SUDDEN DEATH

Caused by Disease of the Kidneys.

The close connection which exists between the heart and the kidneys is well known nowadays. As soon as the kidneys are diseased, arterial tension is increased and the heart functions are attacked. When the kidneys no longer pour forth waste, uric acid poisoning occurs, and the person dies and the cause is often given as heart disease, or disease of brain or lungs. It is a good insurance against such a risk to send 10 cents for a sample package of "An-uric"—the latest discovery of Dr. Pierce. Also send a sample of your water. This will be examined without charge by expert chemists at Dr. Pierce's Invalid Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y. When you suffer from backache, frequent or scanty urine, rheumatic pains here or there, or that constant tired, worn-out feeling, it's time to write Dr. Pierce, describe your symptoms and get his medical opinion—without charge and absolutely free. This "An-uric" of Dr. Pierce's is 37 times more active than lithia, for it dissolves uric acid in the system, as hot water does sugar.

Simply ask for Dr. Pierce's An-uric Tablets. There can be no imitation. Every package of "An-uric" is sure to be Dr. Pierce's. You will find the signature on the package just as you do on Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, the ever-famous friend to ailing women.

WORRY, DESPONDENCY.

Kidney Disease is suspected by medical men when patients complain of backache or suffer with irregular urination, disturbed, too frequent, scanty or painful passage. The general symptoms are rheumatic pains or neuralgia, headaches, dizzy spells, irritability, despondency, weakness and general misery. Worry is a frequent cause, and sometimes a symptom, of kidney disease. Thousands have testified to immediate relief from these symptoms after using Dr. Pierce's An-uric Kidney Tablets.—Adv

he accompany him to the south part of the city, as he was wanted there by another party. Baca went to the place indicated with Dr. Romero in the latter's automobile. Otero having preceded the party. Arriving at the appointed place, near the old Santa Fe station on South Santa Fe street, the party who was supposed to meet Baca was not to be found, and Baca Romero were preparing to return to the hotel. Otero appeared on the scene with an automatic pistol, it is alleged, and fired one shot at Baca which missed him, but which pierced the lapel of his coat. Baca drew and shot Otero, who died shortly after. Baca gave himself up to the police, was transferred to the county jail, where he remained until the following day, Monday, at which time he was indicted by the grand jury on a charge of murder. Habes corpus proceedings were instituted and Baca

was released on a bail bond of \$7,000. Otero was formerly a resident of Albuquerque, from which city he came to El Paso. El Paso, where the latter's automobile. Otero having preceded the party. Arriving at the appointed place, near the old Santa Fe station on South Santa Fe street, the party who was supposed to meet Baca was not to be found, and Baca Romero were preparing to return to the hotel. Otero appeared on the scene with an automatic pistol, it is alleged, and fired one shot at Baca which missed him, but which pierced the lapel of his coat. Baca drew and shot Otero, who died shortly after. Baca gave himself up to the police, was transferred to the county jail, where he remained until the following day, Monday, at which time he was indicted by the grand jury on a charge of murder. Habes corpus proceedings were instituted and Baca

Otero grew.

MURDER TRIAL OF ELFEBO BACA TO BEGIN MONDAY

Albuquerque Man Who Slew Celestino Otero to Face Jury in El Paso; Self-defense to Be Baca's Plea.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO MORNING JOURNAL.)
El Paso, Texas, Jan. 20.—The trial of Elfebo Baca for the murder of Celestino Otero in this city on January 21, 1915, will be called on in the thirty-fourth district court here next Monday, Judge Dan M. Jackson, presiding. A special venire of thirty-six men were drawn from which a jury will be selected.

Just prior to the killing of Otero, the latter called on Baca at the Paso del Norte hotel and requested that

we insist that every immigrant who comes here shall become an American citizen and nothing else. If he shows that he still remains at heart more loyal to another land, let him be promptly returned to that land; and if on the other hand, he shows that he is in good faith and wholeheartedly an American, let him be treated as on a full equality with the native-born. The larger Americanism demands that we native-born also be wholehearted in our allegiance to our country and our flag; that we refuse to be snubbed from one another along lines of class or creed or sect or national origin; that we judge each American on his merits as a man; that we work for the well-being of our bodily selves but also for the well-being of our spiritual selves; that we consider safety, but that we put honor and duty ahead of safety.

Only thus shall we prove our possession of the value of righteousness. Only thus shall we stand square to all the winds of destiny, high of heart, the masters of our own souls, fit to be the heirs of a race of freemen, who shall make and shall keep this land all that it seemed to be the prophetic vision of the mighty men who founded it and the mighty men who saved it."

Got Rid of My Corns With Magic "Gets-It"

Simplest Corn Cure in the World—No Pain, No Fuss, New, Sure Way.

When corns make you almost "die with your boots on," when you've picked them and picked them and sliced them, when corn-swelling



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salves, and tapes, bandages, and plasters that make corns pop-eyed have only made your corns grow faster. Just hold your heart a moment and figure this: Put two drops of "Gets-It" on the corn. It dries at once. You can put your shoe and stocking on right over it. The corn is doomed. It makes the corn come off clear and clean. It's the new, easy way. Nothing to stick or press on the corn. You can wear smaller shoes. You'll be a joy-walker. No pain, no fuss. Accept no substitutes. "Gets-It" is sold by druggists everywhere, 25c a bottle, or sent direct by E. Lawrence & Co., Chicago, Ill. Sold in Albuquerque and recommended as the world's best corn remedy by Otwell Drug Company and Highland Pharmacy.

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